

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Aim: Was World War II a fight for territory or a clash of ideas?

DAY ONE

Aim: Why did World War II begin in 1939?

Events Leading Up to the Start of World War II

Directions: Read the following timeline and answer the questions below.

- In 1936, Hitler invaded the Rhineland, a demilitarized zone between France and Germany that was rich in coal and iron.
- In 1938, Hitler annexed Austria.
- From 1936-1939, Francisco Franco led a Fascist revolution in Spain. German and Italian forces were able to use new weapons and battle techniques to prepare for their own future conquests.
- Finally, in 1939, Hitler broke his promise. He took what remained of Czechoslovakia, allied with Italy and Japan to form the Axis Powers, and even signed a pact with Joseph Stalin to ensure that Germany would not be threatened on its Eastern Front.
- On September 1, 1939 Hitler then ordered an invasion of Poland.

1) For what reason did Hitler invade the Rhineland in 1936?

2) What is the name of the alliance between Germany, Italy, and Japan? What year did they ally themselves?

3) How does this timeline show the increased aggression of Hitler's Germany in the years leading up to World War II?

Allied Appeasement to Axis Aggression

Directions: Analyze the following political cartoon and answer the questions below it.



David Low's accurate depiction of the results of appeasement: Using the "spineless leaders of democracy" as stepping stones, a nose-thumbing Hitler marches towards his ultimate goal. [Source: *Lachen*, p. 280.]

4) Who is Hitler stepping on to reach his goal? Who do they represent?

5) What does this political cartoon say about the actions of the Allied Leaders in response to Axis aggression?

The Munich Conference: September 1938

Directions: Read the following account of the Munich Conference. Answer the questions below and complete the chart.

- Hitler demanded that Germans in the Sudetenland, part of Czechoslovakia, vote to determine if they wanted to unite with Germany.
- At the Munich Conference in 1938, Hitler met with the British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, and the French Premier, Eduoard Daladier. The British and French leaders agreed to give Germany the Sudetenland. These leaders followed a policy of **appeasement** or **giving in to Hitler's demands in hopes of avoiding another war**. Of course, Hitler promised to take no more land, a promise which he failed to keep.
- Ultimately, the policy of appeasement failed. It actually increased the probability of war as Hitler gained more land, more resources, and more confidence.
- Britain and France finally declared war on Germany.
- A year later, the German war machine, using its strategy of blitzkrieg or lightning war, quickly overran Norway, Denmark, and even France. A dark hour descended on mankind

1) What does “appeasement” mean in the context of World War II?

2) Why did appeasement fail?

3) What is “blitzkrieg”? Who used it?

THE MUNICH CONFERENCE	
Year:	
Reason for Conference:	
Decision of Conference:	
Significance: (Why is this conference important?)	

DAY TWO

Aim: Which was a more important cause for World War II: Axis aggression, or Allied appeasement?

The Japanese Attack on Pearl Harbor

Directions: Read the following secondary-source material on Pearl Harbor and answer the following questions.

F.D.R. had already strained the boundaries of neutrality by supplying Britain with money and arms under the 'lend-lease' agreement. Lend-lease was the program where then United States supplied Great Britain, the **Soviet Union, China** and other **Allied nations** with **materiel** between 1941 and 1945... Japan knew that a full-scale invasion of South-east Asia would prompt war with America...Japan expected to remove America...long enough to allow it to secure the resources it needed so desperately.”



“At 7:55 A.M. on Sunday 7 December 1941,...Japanese aircraft began their deadly attack on the US Pacific Fleet, moored at Pearl Harbor on the Pacific island of Oahu...Five battleships had been sunk, another 16 damaged, and 188 aircraft destroyed....The attacks killed ...over 2,400 Americans, with another 1,178 injured...”

Historically, Japan had relied on America to supply many natural and industrial resources. Increasingly alarmed by Japanese aggression...America followed up by embargoing scrap iron and aviation fuel. Things got worse in September when Japan signed the Tripartite Pact with Germany and Italy. It was now a formal member of the Axis alliance fighting the European War...
- Excerpt adapted from bbc.co.uk

1) **What happened on December 7, 1941?**

2) **What did the United States do which strained relations with Japan?**

3) **Why would the Lend-Lease act cause friction between the United States and the Axis Powers?**

Franklin D. Roosevelt's "Pearl Harbor" Speech (1941)

0:30-1:06

"Yesterday, December 7, 1941—a date which will live in infamy—the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan...

2:18-2:55

It will be recorded that the distance of Hawaii from Japan makes it obvious that the attack was deliberately planned many days or even weeks ago. During the intervening time the Japanese Government has deliberately sought to deceive the United States by false statements and expressions of hope for continued peace...

6:40-7:15

I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, December 7, 1941, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese Empire."

1) Why did Roosevelt refer to it as a day of "infamy"?

2) Why did Japan attack the United States?

3) What was the immediate result of the attack on Pearl Harbor?

Operation Barbarossa: June 1941

Directions: Analyze the following political cartoon. Then, watch the video and respond to the questions below.



On August 23, 1939—shortly before World War II (1939-45) broke out in Europe—enemies Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union surprised the world by signing the German-Soviet Nonaggression Pact, in which the two countries agreed to take no military action against each other for the next 10 years.

The German-Soviet Nonaggression Pact fell apart in June 1941, when Nazi forces invaded the Soviet Union.

1) What is the point of the political cartoon?

Hitler had signed a pact with Stalin in 1939 to avoid war on Germany's Eastern Front. However, once Hitler felt Germany's forces were strong enough, he broke the pact.

"On 22 June 1941, some three million soldiers of Germany and her allies began an attack on the Soviet Union, called Operation Barbarossa. This war was supposed to be over in a matter of months, but it lasted for four years, and grew into the largest and most costly conflict in all history...

The cost to the Soviet Union was an estimated 27 million dead... The attack came as a complete surprise to the leader of the Soviet Union, Joseph Stalin... German forces had destroyed most of the Red Army and the Russian air force... (But) the southern attack failed at Stalingrad. - Excerpt adapted from bbc.co.uk

2) Why did Hitler break the pact he had with Stalin?

3) Make an argument that Operation Barbarossa was both successful and unsuccessful.

DAY THREE

Aim: How did World War II come to an end in Europe and Japan?

The D-Day Invasion of 1944

Directions: Watch the excerpt of “Saving Private Ryan” depicting the D-Day Invasion of Normandy in 1944. Then, answer the questions under the picture.



1) What are some of the difficulties of launching an invasion on a beach?

2) What does this video tell you about the brutality of the D-Day invasion?

3) Why did Stalin push for this invasion (which created a Western Front for the fight against Germany)?

Source Analysis of the D-Day Invasion

Directions: Analyze Documents A and B. Then, answer the question under Document A and complete the chart under Document B.

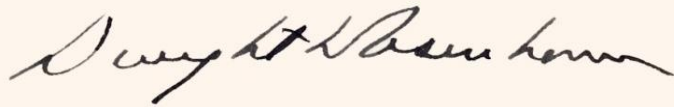
Document A: General Eisenhower's Message to the Troops

Your task will not be an easy one. Your enemy is well trained, well equipped and battle-hardened. He will fight savagely.

But this is the year 1944 ! Much has happened since the Nazi triumphs of 1940-41. The United Nations have inflicted upon the Germans great defeats, in open battle, man-to-man. Our air offensive has seriously reduced their strength in the air and their capacity to wage war on the ground. Our Home Fronts have given us an overwhelming superiority in weapons and munitions of war, and placed at our disposal great reserves of trained fighting men. The tide has turned ! The free men of the world are marching together to Victory !

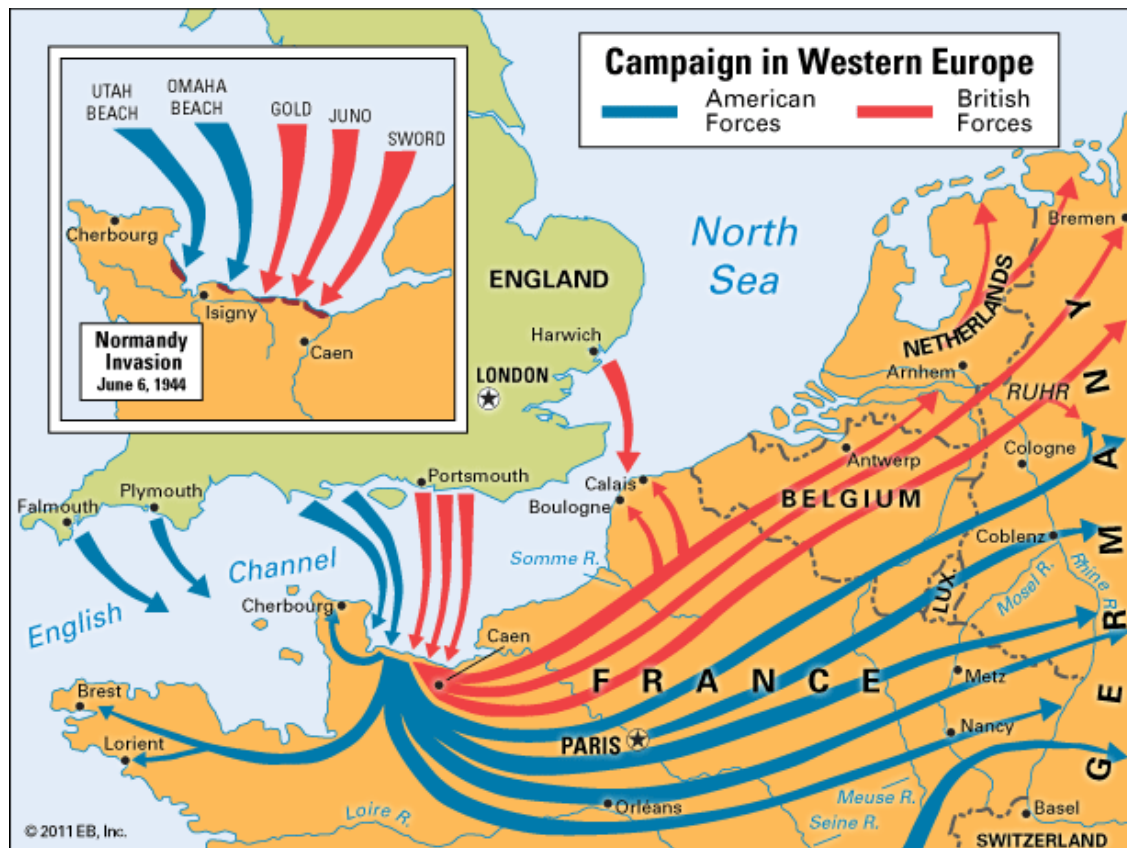
I have full confidence in your courage, devotion to duty and skill in battle. We will accept nothing less than full Victory !

Good Luck ! And let us all beseech the blessing of Almighty God upon this great and noble undertaking.



1). What reasons does General Eisenhower give to support his argument that “the tide has turned”?

Document B: Map: D-Day and Beyond



D-DAY INVASION	
Year:	
Troops set off from:	
Troops landed at:	
Significance: (Why was the invasion important?)	

Victory in Europe: May 1945



Excerpt adapted from bbc.co.uk

“Tuesday 8 May 1945 was 'Victory in Europe' (VE) Day and it marked the formal end of Hitler's war. With it came the end of six years of misery, suffering, courage and endurance across the world...

For the Western Allies, of course, the conflict in Europe was only one half of the world war. At that stage, the atomic bomb was a secret known to a very few, and the end of the war with Japan seemed a very long way off...”

Mussolini: “One woman fired five shots into Mussolini's body, according to Milan Radio, and shouted: ‘Five shots for my five assassinated sons!’...April 28, 1943...Italians surrendered

Hitler: “With Soviet troops poised to take the German capital, Hitler committed suicide in his bunker in Berlin on 30 April 1945.”...Germany surrendered.

1: What and when was V-E Day?

2: What happened to the Fascist leaders of the Second World War?

3: What lessons can be learned from the Second World War?

Name: _____ Date: _____ Grade: **106 points**

Homework #4

- 1) *Directions:* Read Chapter 32, Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4.
- 2) *Directions:* For each term or name, create a flashcard by writing two sentences explaining its significance on a **4 x 6 ruled white index card. 3 POINTS PER CARD**
 - a. Nonaggression Pact
 - b. Charles de Gaulle
 - c. Winston Churchill
 - d. Battle of Britain
 - e. Atlantic Charter
 - f. Pearl Harbor
 - g. Battle of Stalingrad
 - h. D-Day Invasion
- 3) *Directions:* Create a timeline showing major events in World War II. Use the following dates. **2 POINTS PER EVENT**
 - a. September 1939
 - b. June 1940
 - c. June 1941
 - d. December 1941
 - e. June 1942
 - f. November 1942
 - g. February 1943
 - h. June 1944
 - i. May 1945
 - j. August 1945
 - k. September 1945
- 4) *Directions:* Answer the following questions by writing complete paragraphs (at least 5 sentences.) **30 POINTS PER ANSWER**
 - a. How were Napoleon's invasion of Russia and Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union similar? Use specific examples from the text.
 - b. Should governments have the power to limit the rights of their citizens during wartime? Explain and support your answer by using specific examples from the text.